

The Daily Gazetteer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14. 1740.

NUMB. 1425

N^o. 1423.

The Remainder of the Piece began in our last, from Extract, entitled Some Considerations on the Project for a farther Limitation of the Number of Place-Men in the House of Commons.



UT granting this Law for the Limitation of the Number of Place-Men were never so salutary in itself, yet if the Measures for obtaining it tend to the stirring up of Hears and Animosities, and creating Divisions among the People, which must necessarily weaken and distress the Government, can this, Gentlemen, be the proper Time for setting such a Project on foot, just as a War is commenced with a Foreign Power, for the People's sake, and with their universal Approbation? Must you, think you, such Heats, Animosities, and Divisions, not only weaken Ourselves, but also encourage our Enemies to hold out against us, and perhaps be the Means of drawing on a General War; which by a strict Union among Ourselves might probably be prevented, and the War we are now engag'd in, by the Blessing of God, be of short Duration? And can you think that Men who leave no Stone unturn'd to plunge the Nation into such miserable Circumstances, as is critical a Juncture, can mean the Publick Weal? Do they not rather seem determined, at all Events, to destroy whatsoever stands in their Way to Power, and from Disappointments, Time after Time, growing desperate, and blind with Fury, rather than succeed, are at length, like Sampson, for pulling down the Pillars of our Constitution, tho' they themselves, as well as others, must inevitably perish under the Ruins?

When there are Two Parties in a Nation, each laying Claim to the popular Name of Patriotism, that Balance of Solomon's Wisdom will be a proper Criterion whereby to judge who are the true Parents. Not those surely who are for wounding, mangling, and dividing the Child, rather than that another should possess it; but those are indisputably to be adjudg'd the true Parents, who, tho' they should not be able to enjoy it themselves, yet are solicitous for its Preservation.

But, once more, what are those extraordinary Dangers that we are so apprehensive of from a corrupt Influence of the Court on the Parliament? For, doubtless, extraordinary Measures must have something as extraordinary for their Object. But how does it appear that the Influence which the Court is suppos'd to have on the Parliament is a corrupt Influence? Are any Measures enter'd into, or concerted by the Court, against the People, or contrary to their Interests? Or are any of our National Interests neglected, or betray'd to Foreign Powers? Are any Man's Rights invaded, or his Property or Person endanger'd from any Acts of Power, without or contrary to Law? Have any Attempts been made for extending the Prerogative of the Crown, which have heretofore been so troublesome and dangerous to the Liberties of the People? Have any Alterations been attempted to be made, either in Church or State, or any oppressive Laws enacted? Or any Power exercised of dispensing with and suspending the Laws, or the Execution of them? Or any Attempts made for raising unnecessary Armies, or Quartering of Soldiers, without or contrary to Law? Has the Right of Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament been violated? Or have our Courts of Law been corrupted, as in some former Times? On the contrary, are they not constantly supply'd with Persons of the most distinguish'd Abilities and of the greatest Integrity? In fine, has any Thing been done contrary to the known Laws, Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm? Tho' all this, and much more, has been justly complain'd of in some former Reigns.

Pray, Gentlemen, how can we judge of the Integrity or Corruption of a Court otherwise than by an Induction of Facts? Or by what other Criteria can we distinguish between a good and a bad Administration? Not surely by the Clamours of a Minority, for these have been as loud under the best, as under the worst of Administrations. And to say that there are Places and Pensions; so there have always been. But

is there any Reason to think that Places and Pensions would be lessen'd, either as to Number or Value, if those were in Power who now loudly exclaim against them? Has not the Experience of former Times taught us otherwise? And if those who are in Power make no other Use of their Influence in Parliament than promoting the Good of the People, such an Influence is so far from being a corrupt one, that the using it is their indispensable Duty, and they would be justly chargeable with inexcusable Indolence and Neglect in not exerting it, as often as the Exigencies of the State require it. For there are never wanting some leading Men in the House, who, from Disappointments in their ambitious Views, growing angry and revengeful, make use of all their Power and Influence to embroil the State, and distress the King and the Administration. Of this the Reign of that excellent Prince King William III. (to whom, under God, we owe our present Freedom, and whose Memory will ever be dear to all the Friends of Liberty) is a memorable Instance. How was that Great Prince distress'd, and our Publick Affairs embarrass'd, by the Opposition he met with from a restless and implacable Faction, notwithstanding the Administration had then the same Number of Seats in Parliament as now; yet all their Influence could not stem the Torrent of Faction, which forc'd that Prince into some irregular Methods for obtaining the necessary Supplies for the current Service of the Year; it being now well known, that some leading Men (whose Names I shall omit) who were at the Head of that Opposition, and the loudest in the Cry against Corruption, Places, and Pensions, and on that Account became the Darlings of the People, every where huzz'd as the great Patriots of that Time, had so distress'd the Court as laid them under a Necessity of giving these nominal Enemies to Corruption some Thousands of Pounds for passing Bills, and for raising the necessary Supplies for the current Service of the Year; by which the People were deceiv'd, and the Publick Expences, on those Patriots Account, increased. I would not take upon me to say whether this, or what other Measures, any future Administration, in like Manner distress'd, might be driven into; but it would be easy to point out some Measures by which the Court, under these Circumstances, might help itself, at the Cost of the People; which, when it would be too late, we might to our Sorrow, as well as our Shame, become sensible of.

Now, by the above Instance, Gentlemen, for what has been may be again) we may judge what Gainers we shall be by encouraging an unreasonable Opposition to an Administration, or by too far lessening the Influence of the Court on the Parliament. We shall have the same Number of Places, the same Number of Pensions, and perhaps, over and above these, some large Donations expended to engage Men to do their Duty, and prevent the State from sinking. Or the not doing this would still be worse; for, in this Case, as is before observ'd, all Government would be at a stand, the whole Nation in a Ferment, and on the Brink of a Civil War, which would expose us to the Violences and Insults of a lawless and incensed Rabble, and all the dreadful Consequences of Anarchy and Confusion. Which God in his infinite Mercy avert from these Kingdoms by making us wise in time, and thankfully sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under a good Prince, and an excellently-constituted Government, which is equally the Envy and Admiration of Foreigners!

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, what can we think of the Designs of Men who are for ever a scheming, and indefatigable in their Endeavours to distress his Majesty, and to mark out his Ministers to the People for Destruction, using all manner of Devices to render them hateful and odious? Does this look like Publick Spirit, and real Patriotism? Or can it be imagined, that, at such a Juncture as this, they mean the real Safety and Welfare of the Nation? May God, who has so often preserved us in Times of the greatest Dangers, vouchsafe once more to interpose and save a divided and sinful People, who seem bent to run the Ways of their own Destruction. May he shower down on these Kingdoms his Blessings both spiritual and temporal, and continue us, as he has hitherto done, a Favourite People, is the sincere Prayer of,

Gentlemen, your very humble Servant,

Exon, Jan. 1. 1739-40.

EXONIENSIS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Essex, Jan. 5, N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters; viz. On the 3d, Anthony Cox, for Stockholm: On the 5th, Thomas Sanderson, from Dantzick for Hull.

Our Winter is a very smart Frost, the Wind at N. E. which is this Day turned at W. whereby the Frost seems to decline.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Jan. 7. This Day sailed the Expedition and the Eagle Packets, both for Lisbon. Wind East.

Plymouth, Jan. 6. Wind S. E. Since my last came in the Weymouth Man of War Capt. Trefusis, from Lisbon. On the 4th Instant sailed the York and Winchester; but put back the 6th by contrary Winds.

Pool, Jan. 9. The Sarah of this Port, Addie, bound from Newfoundland to Vienna, was taken the 16th of November last by a Spanish Shallop, and carried into Gijon.

Deal, Jan. 11. Wind N. W. In the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Chatham.

Deal, Jan. 12. Wind N. W. Remains in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Chatham. Came down this Forenoon and remains the Friendship, Dixon, for Jamaica; the Henry, Marshall, for Cork and Jamaica; the Rapallanock, Wicocks, for Virginia. Sailed thro' the George and William, Aufsell, for Leghorn.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arriv'd Two Mails from Flanders.

They write from Stockholm, that the Swedish Ministry is impatient to hear of the Arrival of the French Minister the Marquis de la Chetardie at Petersburg, because his Master had commission'd him to offer his best Services to the Czarina for preventing a bad Effects which may possibly follow from the suspicions that the Court of Russia has conceiv'd of the Designs and Projects of the Court of Sweden; and that the Swedish Envoy at the Court of Russia has particular Instructions upon this Head to act entirely in Concert with the Minister of France.

The Pope's Physicians having advis'd him to drink Tockay Wine, they write from Vienna, that a great Quantity of it has lately been sent to Rome from the Hill call'd the Golden Vein, which cost five Ducats a Bottle.

They write from Rome, that the Cardinal Tencin, who takes Care of the Interests of France there, with the Duke de St. Aignan, has a Commission to engage the Pope, if he can, to yield the County of Avignon to the Most Christian King, on paying a certain Equivalent.

This County, being inclin'd by several Provinces of France, would be very convenient for his Most Christian Majesty, yet 'tis thought the Negotiation will come to nothing, because Avignon is one of the ancientest Demains of the Holy See, having been purchased of the Count de Provence An. 1348, by Pope Clement VI. and because Lewis XIV. could never obtain it from the Pope, tho' he often solicited it.

They have Advice at Lisbon from Goa, that no Ships will sail from thence for Portugal this Year, because the Officers and Crews were employ'd in the Defence of that City against the Moors of the Tribe of Marata, by whom it is besieg'd.

From Madrid, that Don Thomas Geraldino, who resided here lately as the King of Spain's Plenipotentiary, is appointed by his Majesty a Member of the Council of the Indies.

They write from Brussels, that the cold Weather is so severe there, that several Persons have been found starved to Death: and that a Woman who keeps a Shop at Namur, going in the Waggon from Brussels to Antwerp, with a Stove under her to keep her Feet warm, the Fire flew out by the Jolting of the Waggon, so that in less than a Quarter of an Hour, both the Waggon and all the Goods in it to the Value of 20000 Florins, were consumed.

Letters from Paris say, that the King has issued a Letter de Cachet forbidding M. de Voltaire who is in Flanders, to come within 40 Leagues of Paris, because of the Freedom with which he has attack'd Religion in several of his Works.

They write from the Hague, that as the Term of

their East India Company's Grant expires this Year, several of the Directors are arrived there to solicit the States General to renew it.

Letters of the 8th N. S. from Hamburg say, the Weather there has been as cold as ever was known in the Memory of Man; that the Elbe is so frozen as to bear the heaviest Carriages; that several Travellers have perished upon the Road; and that one of the Passengers and the Postilion of the Post-Chaise going to Berlin dy'd of the Cold.

They write from Vienna, by Letters of the 7th ditto, that the Friends of the Counts de Neuperg and Wallis have greater Hopes than ever that they will get off, and that the former will be restor'd to his Government of Luxemburg. The Count de Wallis is attended by a Guard of 40 Men, which his Friends say is to do him Honour rather than to confine him. As to the Count de Seckendorf, some People gave out that he was actually set out from Graz for his Government of Philipburgh; but his own Cousin knows nothing of the Matter.

A Woman has been whipp'd and burn'd in the Hand at Hanover, for lifting Soldiers for Prussia, and there are two other Persons in Prison for the same Crime, who are like to suffer the same Fate.

At Berlin they talk of some particular Conventions on the Carpet there with the Court of Russia, pursuant to which a considerable Body of Troops is to be sent to the Service of the Czarina; and that the Count de Munich is expected there next Spring, in his Way to Holland.

On the 3d Instant dy'd at Louvain in Flanders, Thomas John Francis de Strickland, Bishop of Namur. He was carry'd off by a Complication of the Athma and the Dropsy; but was fortify'd with all the Sacraments of the Church before his Departure. He was a Native of England, had the Abbacy of St. Peter de Preaux in the Diocese of Lisieux, and of Notre-dame Church at Namur, in Commendam, and was the twelfth Bishop of that See, to which he was nominated the 28th of September, 1727. His Corpse is carry'd to Namur, to be interr'd in the Cathedral there.

The King has been pleas'd, upon the Death of Claudius Rondeau, Esq; his Majesty's late Resident at the Court of Petersburg, to appoint the Hon. Edward Finch, Esq; late his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Sweden, to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Czarina of Muscovy.

On Saturday last the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 25057, 5081, 48567, 61645, 4750, 56262, 58218, each 100l. No. 49520, 47267, 23035, 23434, 28207, 25356, 64365, each 50l.

Yesterday dy'd, at his House in Duke-street Westminster, in an advanc'd Age, Dr. Turner, an eminent Doctor of Musick, who for upwards of 60 Years was one of the Choiristers of St. Peter's Westminster, and of his Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Yesterday died, at his House in Newgate-market, after a few Days Illness, Mr. Richard Hopkins, a Distiller of great Business, and well respected by his Acquaintance.

On Friday last the Officers of St. Faith's Parish collected near 30l. the same Day the Officers of St. Gregory's collected near 20l. and on Saturday the Churchwardens of Christ Church, assisted by some of the principal Inhabitants of the Parish, collected near 40l. for the Relief of Industrious Poor in this rigorous Season: Which several Sums have been proportionably distributed to as many proper Objects as have offer'd, and the Remainder will be dispos'd of early in the Week.

Last Saturday Mr. Cunningham of Fulham gallop'd a Horse on the Ice on the Thames from Fulham to Hamersmith and back again, for a Wager of 20 Guineas; he was allow'd an Hour, but perform'd it in 45 Minutes.

The same Day several thousand Persons cross'd the Thames on the Ice. There were several Booths built on it between the Old Swan and Pepper-alley Stairs, near London-bridge; but some Men and Boys going too near the Starlings of the Bridge, the Ice broke with them and they were drown'd.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr. Hayer preach'd before his Majesty, the Duke and the Princesses, in the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

This Day will be held the Quarter Sessions for the City of London at Guildhall, as also for the County of Middlesex at Hicks's Hall. The Session of the Peace, Over and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery, for both, begins on Wednesday next at the Old Bailey.

On Friday last Elizabeth Spendell was committed to Newgate by Col. De Vell for Shop-lifting; as

was Mary Chapman, otherwise Johnson (lately return'd from Transportation) also for Shop-lifting. During the Time of her Examination, which last'd many Hours, Intelligence was brought that a Rescue was preparing; to prevent which a File of Musqueteers, with the Constables, escorted her to Newgate.

And on Saturday last James Anderson and Samuel Weblin were also committed to Newgate, by the same Gentleman, for stealing fifteen Plates and a Dish out of King's Coffee-house.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Johnson, of Leadenhall-street, London, Glazier.

James Ring, of Highgate in the County of Middlesex, Victualler and Chapman.

Richard Girdleston, of Fakenham, in the County of Norfolk, Linnendraper and Chapman.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 32	11 10

Bank Stock 138. India 157. South Sea 96. Old Annuity 109 1-8th. New ditto 109 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 110 7-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 88 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto —. Bank Circulation 2 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 110 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 15 l. 10 s.

Trinity-House, London, Jan. 12. 1739

Notice is hereby given, that the Red Bury of the St. heads in Cockle-Gate near Yarmouth is broken away, and that another will be placed there as soon as the Weather will permit.

John Wharmly.

African House, January 10, 1739-40.

A General Court of the Royal African Company of England will be held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 16th Day of this Instant January, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Choice of Governor, Sub Governor, and Deputy Governor, for the ensuing Year; the Votes to be brought in between the Hours of 9 and 12 in the Forenoon of the same Day, and the Choice to be declared immediately after the Election. And another General Court will be held at the same Place, on Thursday the 17th Day of this Instant January, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Choice of Twenty-four Assistants of the said Company for the ensuing Year; the Votes to be brought in between the Hours of 9 and 12 in the Forenoon of the same Day, the Choice whereof will be likewise declared immediately after the Election.

By Order of the Court of Assistants,

R. Spence

This Day is Published, ANNUITIES on LIVES, AND FOR LIMITED TERMS OF YEARS, CONSIDERED:

Being OBSERVATIONS on what hath been lately advanced by divers AUTHORS, tending to depreciate the Value of Estates on those Tenures.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT to the Gentleman's Steward, and Tenants of Manors Instructed.

By JOHN RICHARDS, of Exon.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row. Where may be had,

Written by the same Author,

THE GENTLEMAN'S STEWARD and TENANTS OF MANORS Instructed.

Containing rational, easy and familiar Rules and Tables, for finding the Value of Estates of Free-hold, Copy-hold, or Lease-hold, as well on Lives as for Years absolute, &c.

With an Enquiry into the Nature of the annual Disbursements, Precariousness of the Tenure, and Casualties, that Estates in Fields or Houses, or both, are charged with, or liable to; and how they are to be accounted for in the Valuation. Wherein the ERRORS and ABSURDITIES of all the common Methods of Valuation, and the Disadvantages thence accruing, sometimes to the Landlord, and sometimes to the Tenant, are justly exposed. The Tables for valuing Estates on Lives being founded on Dr. Halley's Hypothesis, and calculated by the Method laid down by Mr. Abraham de Moivre, to 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 per Cent.

To which is added,

AN APPENDIX: Containing the Description and Use of an Instrument for discovering the Number of Feet contained in any Timber-Trees before they are cut down, by Inspection only.

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By THOMAS BROUGHTON, A.M.
Rector of Stibington in Huntingdonshire.

Printed for S. Austen, at the Angel and Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard. Where may be had, The First Volume.

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As also a brief and clear Explication of all difficult Words derived from any of the aforesaid Languages; and Terms of Art relating to

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By N. BAILEY, Philologist.
Printed for D. Midwinter, R. Ware, C. Rivington, A. Ward, J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, R. Hett, C. Hitch, S. Austen, J. Wood and C. Woodward, and J. Pemberton.

The so-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

Which in a few Days infallibly cure

HYPOCHONDRIACK MELANCHOLY in Men, and the VAPOURS in Women, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimic, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a deprav'd Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, four Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Humours, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce ten-times Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinaacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direct Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowliness and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, almost innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so-much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, a good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured evince.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Key and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions.